

## INTERNET RESOURCES REVIEWS

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### GOING FOR THE GOLD: IDENTIFYING ACADEMIC-QUALITY INTERNET RESOURCES

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The purpose of this professional article is to review some of the key directories of Internet resources with a special focus on those that announce new academic-quality resources. Significant facets of the directories which will be incorporated in the discussion include scope of coverage, update frequency, identification of any e-mail alerts or RSS feeds offered, and resource selection criteria. Factors determining whether a site is given in-depth or brief coverage in this article include authority, currency, and whether sites are annotated and classified (the quality of the metadata). We also consider whether a site is broadly or narrowly selective. Broadly selective sites include many more resources, which can be an advantage, especially if they cover some of the more unusual topics in academia. At other times, one may be looking for a listing of a few good sites, so the more narrowly selective sites are more appropriate. Subject portals that cover only one topic are not included (as that would require a book); all the sites listed here cover many fields of study. Sites that meet all of our criteria are covered in more-in-depth reviews. We include shorter reviews for sites that, while not meeting all of our criteria, still offer considerable merit and deserve inclusion in our article. Last, in Appendix A, we provide a comparison chart summarizing some of the key facets of the sites reviewed. A literature review was conducted in the early stages of our project, and no comparable surveys of directories of Internet resources were discovered.

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## IN-DEPTH REVIEWS

### *Infomine*

(<http://infomine.ucr.edu/>) is possibly the best overall site for announcements of new academic quality Internet resources. It began in 1994 at the Library of the University of California-Riverside and has grown to include librarians from many universities and colleges. It includes virtually all academic disciplines, divided into the broad categories of Biological, Agricultural, and Medical Sciences; Business and Economics; Cultural Diversity; Ejournals; Government Info; Maps and GIS; PhysSci, Engineering, Computer Science and Math; Social Sciences and Humanities; and Visual and Performing Arts. Each of the categories is defined, and the coordinator for that category listed, on the Scope page (<http://infomine.ucr.edu/about/scope.shtml>). The types of material covered include "...useful Internet resources such as databases, electronic journals, electronic books, bulletin boards, mailing lists, online library card catalogs, articles, directories of researchers, and many other types of information." Most items are freely available, but they do include some fee-based databases, particularly those available in the University of California libraries. Most items are Internet resources, but some CD-ROM databases are listed. The site includes a nice table (<http://infomine.ucr.edu/about/content.shtml>) that summarizes the different formats of material such as e-journals, serials, newsletters, databases, data sets, time series, directories, virtual libraries, search engines, reference resources, textbooks and other curricular materials, books, e-texts, maps, and digital archives available in each of the nine major categories. Under "How to Use Infomine" (<http://infomine.ucr.edu/help/index.shtml>) are search tips for both the basic and advanced search.

Infomine uses software to crawl for new Web sites and to provide meta-data about sites. The site includes a description of the software (<http://infomine.ucr.edu/projects/index.shtml>) that is also available as open-source software for the Linux platform. Alerting of newly added sites is provided by a weekly e-mail or by RSS feed ([http://infomine.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/whats\\_new\\_xml?theme=rss2](http://infomine.ucr.edu/cgi-bin/whats_new_xml?theme=rss2)). Since 2007, Infomine has had a blog (<http://infomineucr.blogspot.com/>) where a particular site or type of site is highlighted in each post.

Within each category, the user can search or browse by LCSH subject heading, keywords, authors, titles, resource type, or what's new. Each item has icons marking whether it was added by a subject expert or a robot crawler. Fee-based items are marked with a "\$" icon. Most resources have an excellent annotation describing the resource and its source. The "more info" link includes Infomine

categories assigned to the resource, the creators, LC subject headings, keywords, resource types, audience level, access (free or fee), and more.

Infomine is an excellent site because of its focus on academic-level, high-quality resources, the richness of its metadata, and the overall organizational and navigational features of the site. In addition, the RSS feed for newly added sites and the blog that allows a more in-depth exploration of selected material make it a top choice.

### *Intute*

(<http://www.intute.ac.uk/>) is another directory of Internet resources with some excellent features. It is produced in the United Kingdom by seven universities and assorted partners (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/about.html>). Selectors are subject specialists, and Intute is one of the few to have a published collection development policy (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/policy.html>). The focus is on resources for a college/university audience, generally freely available through the Internet, though some fee-based sources are listed. Acceptable types of material include research projects and reports, teaching projects and reports, bibliographies and bibliographic databases, electronic journals, e-mail discussion lists, resource directories with substantive original content or form, reference resources including dictionaries and encyclopedias, news and media sources, multimedia, online databases, and more. Although sites from any geographic area are acceptable, there is some emphasis on UK sites and on English-language sites.

Items are sorted into four broad categories: Arts and Humanities; Health and Life Sciences; Science, Engineering, and Technology; and Social Sciences. In each category, there is a basic and advanced search, or one can browse by subcategories. Under the basic search box is a link to new resources that lists the 50 most recent sites added in that category, and it is on that page that one can find the RSS feed for new sites in a category. Therefore to keep up to date in all topics, one has to subscribe to four RSS feeds.

The full record for an item includes the title, the description, keywords (uncontrolled), type (format), URL, classification (controlled vocabulary), country of origin, and more. The record for a book, for example, includes the author(s), publisher, and ISBN, and for a journal the ISSN is included. Intute has a broader range of subjects than most other academic directories. For example, Fashion and Beauty is a category in Arts and Humanities, and Social Sciences includes Sports and Leisure Practice. In addition, while they may not have separate categories, there is coverage of many of the newer interdisciplinary or subdisciplinary topics such as computers and the humanities, or religion and science. This means that while keeping up with

Intute resources can be a challenge owing to the volume, it also may often be the first source to check for some of the more unusual topics of academic research. The advanced search has a nice lengthy list of resource types, such as case studies and datasets, which is particularly useful for narrowing one's search.

The site has an incredibly rich set of information in addition to the directory of resources, so much so that it has an A-Z list of Services (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/services.html>). For example, there's "Behind the Headlines" (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/behindtheheadlines.html>), which links to news articles that have some connection to sites in Intute's directory. Another service is "Science Data" (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/sciences/reference/>), which aggregates scientific data, arranged by subject, such as chemical constants and data tables, or a physics reference guide. Similarly, the service "World Guide" (<http://www.intute.ac.uk/sciences/worldguide/>) aggregates data on more than 270 countries and territories, including demographics, geography data, maps, satellite photos, comparison data, and links to Intute resources on that country.

Intute's section called the Virtual Training Suite (<http://www.vts.intute.ac.uk/>) provides tutorials to help coach users on methods for finding the best Internet information. The tutorials have sections called Tour (best sites for that topic), Discover (how to search the Internet effectively), Judge (which Web sites are worth using), and Success (stories to inspire the searcher). Tutorials are available in a number of sub-disciplines of the four main categories.

### ***Librarian's Internet Index: LII***

(<http://lii.org/>) has the motto "websites you can trust," and describes itself as "... a publicly-funded website and weekly newsletter serving California, the nation, and the world." It began in the early 1990s as a directory of gopher sites maintained by reference librarian Carole Leita. It has gone through several incarnations since, most recently funded by the state of California ([http://lii.org/pub/htdocs/about\\_history.htm](http://lii.org/pub/htdocs/about_history.htm)). It therefore has some bias toward sites of interest in California but still includes plenty to interest researchers everywhere. As of October 2008, LII announced that it will merge with the Internet Public Library.

The top page has a basic search box, with the directory categories below it. In the right-hand column is a box for hot news, one for the most recent "What's New" newsletter with widgets to subscribe to that as an RSS feed or a weekly e-mail. The site does have a few ads, but they are consistent with the look of the site and not too intrusive. The top level categories are Arts and Humanities; Business; Computers; Government; Health; Home and Housing; Law; Media; People; Reference and Quick Facts; Recreation;

Regions of the World; Science; and Social Science. Clearly from this list they are not as focused on academic resources as either Informine or Intute but have plenty that is applicable to college-level research.

When a category is selected, it lists the subcategories with the numbers of resources in each. Selecting a subcategory gives a nice sidebar on the left that breaks down the subcategory with more subject headings. In the center is the list of resources, which can be grouped by site domain or publisher or can be sorted by ascending or descending alphabet or by oldest or newest added to LII. Each resource has a linkable title, a description, the URL, and date added. Icons allow access to more information on an item, e-mailing the item, or commenting on it. The “more information” button links to a page including some information, such as the publisher of the resource, and LII database information, such as who created the record on what date, last modified, and the LII identifier number. The “Help” button provides details on searching.

Like Intute, LII has a published Selection Criteria policy (<http://lii.org/pub/htdocs/selectioncriteria.htm>). Their audience is all ages, although they do not focus on resources for children. They only select resources that are primarily in English. They select by five big factors, including availability and credibility, and various evaluative criteria that include scope, audience, content, authority, design, functionality, and shelf life. All sites are selected by librarians.

### ***The Scout Report***

(<http://scout.wisc.edu/Reports/ScoutReport/Current/>) is another directory that has been around a long time. It started in 1994, and is available as a Web site and a weekly e-mail. The top page lists the current issue. The Scout Report is highly selective, choosing only about 10 to 15 sites per week. Each current issue has sites in the categories “Research and Education” and “General Interest.” They also include two “Network Tools” per week that are descriptions of useful software and an “In the News Feature” that lists several sites relevant to a particular issue in the news with a description of the topic and the sites. The Scout Report has published selection criteria (<http://scout.wisc.edu/Reports/selection.php>) that emphasize such things as content, authority, information maintenance, presentation, availability, and cost but they don’t say how they select for each of the two major areas, and there have been sites in both that are useful for academic research. The annotations for each item are outstanding. Each item includes the title, the URL, the annotation, and the initials of the person who selected the item and wrote the annotation.

Since the Scout Report has been reporting on Web sites since 1994, it has an extensive archive (24,610 items as of July 2008). Clicking from the

current issue page on the “Archives” link takes one to the archives page that has a keyword search, an advanced search, and an alphabet line that allows browsing by Library of Congress Subject Headings. Click on a letter and one sees a list of LCSH starting with that letter and the number of items for each subject heading. Clicking on a subject heading brings up brief records with a link to the full record, which has the metadata including the title, URL, description, classification, publisher, language, date of record creation, date of last modification, and more. An easy registration process allows one to create an ID and password that gives one the ability to rate and comment on specific resources.

### ***Docuticker*** ***ResourceShelf***

(<http://www.docuticker.com/>)

(<http://www.resourceshelf.com/>)

While separate sites with different purposes, these directories are related and complement each other. Docuticker’s self-description is: “DocuTicker offers a hand-picked selection of resources, reports and publications from government agencies, NGOs, think tanks and other public interest organizations.” Docuticker is most known for its reports, including many Congressional Research Service reports, lists of What’s New from the GAO (Government Accounting Office), reports from other government agencies, but also reports from the World Bank, Rand, Deloitte & Touche (reports on a variety of business topics), and many more organizations. Reports from think tanks across the political spectrum are included, from the libertarian Cato Institute to the liberal Center for American Progress. Docuticker doesn’t provide any information as to the viewpoint of these institutes, so it is useful to look them up in SourceWatch (<http://www.sourcewatch.org/>), which calls itself “a directory of the people, organizations and issues shaping the public agenda.” Annotations in Docuticker are extensive and are usually excerpts from the documents. Topics run the gamut, though with a bias toward public policy. Organizationally, Docuticker and ResourceShelf are basically blogs. The Docuticker top page has an introduction; resources are listed as individual postings. In the right column is more information about the site, the list of archives by month, then the list of categories. The main RSS feed (<http://www.docuticker.com/feed/>) includes all the items added to Docuticker, but you can also go to a category page and subscribe to an RSS feed for that category. The weekly newsletter does not include all items published in Docuticker; instead, it highlights some resources and gives information about the site.

The senior editors for both Docuticker and ResourceShelf are Gary Price (famous first for Price’s List of Lists: <http://www.specialissues.com/lol/>),

and Shirl Kennedy. Shirl Kennedy seems to be the prime mover for Docuticker. ResourceShelf also has contributing editors.

ResourceShelf is more specialized in that it primarily covers items of interest to the information professional community, including articles on open-access digital initiatives, information-related companies, library- and librarian-related stories, and the like. It does also, however, cover Internet resources. One especially nice feature is “Resources of the Week,” which takes a particular topic and covers several of the most important resources in that area. Recent “Resources of the Week” have covered topics such as “Niche Statistics,” “Open . . . Stuff,” Firefox Add-ons, and “International Business and Economic Statistics.” Some of Price’s lists are included in ResourceShelf. Navigation for the site is the similar to that for Docuticker, and there is an RSS feed (<http://www.resourceshelf.com/feed/>) and a weekly newsletter similar to that for Docuticker.

Selection criteria for Docuticker was published by Shirl Kennedy in the June 2006 FreePint newsletter (<http://www.freepint.com/issues/220606.htm#tips>). Criteria include items that people are looking for the most, such as reports in the news or regularly issued reports. Items must be free. Overall, there should be items on a broad variety of topics. The focus is on the U.S. audience, but items of more global interest are included. There is apparently no published selection criteria for ResourceShelf.

## **BRIEF PROFILES**

### ***Academic Info***

(<http://www.academicinfo.net/>) describes itself: “Academic Info is an independent online subject directory of over 25,000 hand-picked educational resources for high school and college students as well as a directory of online degree programs and admissions test preparation resources (SAT, GRE, LSAT, MCAT, GMAT, USMLE, TOEFL).” It covers all academic subjects and includes excellent resources. The site’s collection development policy is published (<http://www.academicinfo.net/cdp.html>), and almost all sites are of academic interest and are in English. The current focus is more on American sites, but it strives to become more international, and indeed one of its strengths is in area studies. It has just (as of July 2008) undergone an extensive site redesign, and while it is now easy to share resources, it does not seem to provide currently either an e-mail or RSS feed for newly added sites. E-mail inquiries about the site went unanswered, yet we recommend the site for the quality of items

in its directory. Like LII, the site has advertising, but the ads are not overpowering.

### ***World Wide Web Virtual Library***

(<http://vlib.org/>) is the oldest directory of Web resources. It was created in 1991 by Tim Berners-Lee, the creator of the Web HTML. The WWW VL is distributed, with directories of resources in many subject areas, all maintained by different people with guidelines set by the Council of the Virtual Library. The broad topics are Agriculture, the Arts, Business and Economics, Computing and Computer Science, Communications and Media, Education, Engineering, Humanities and Humanistic Studies, Information and Libraries, International Affairs, Law, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Recreation, Regional Studies, Social and Behavioral Sciences, and Society. These are, for the most part, academic topics, and the guides are aimed at an academic audience. Most of these guides are great directories of sources in a particular topic. However, there are problems. The quality is uneven, given the decentralization. Several of the guides, for instance, don't seem to be currently updated. Also, while we were unable to view every guide, we didn't find any that have a way to get updates when new items are added.

### ***Internet Resources Newsletter—IRN***

(<http://www.hw.ac.uk/libwww/irn/>) is published by librarians at Heriot-Watt University in Scotland. The newsletter is published monthly, and the largest part of it is a list of resources (called A-Z New and Notable Web Sites) of interest to Heriot-Watt. Those interests lie most strongly in engineering, science, and social science. It has a UK bias in its selection of resources, but it is a good source of items in the sci-tech area, including unusual topics such as the building trade. Each issue also has a blogorama, highlighting interesting blogs, institutional repository RSS feeds, and more. There is an RSS feed available (<http://www.hw.ac.uk/libwww/irn/irn.rss>), but it isn't as useful as some. The items in the feed, rather than being individual resources, are for the sections of the newsletter. This makes it harder to disseminate an interesting resource.

### ***BUBL***

(<http://bubl.ac.uk/index.html>) is another directory of Web sites from the United Kingdom. Sites are organized according to the Dewey Decimal System. The site is attractive and easy to navigate. Sites are selected with an academic audience in mind, and BUBL is highly selective, having a much



smaller list of resources than Intute or Infomine, for example. The biggest drawback to the site is the lack of an alerting feature for new sites added.

***DMOZ—The Open Directory Project***

(<http://www.dmoz.org/>)

***Google Directory***

(<http://www.google.com/dirhp>)

***Yahoo! Directory***

(<http://dir.yahoo.com/>) are three of the most used directories of Internet resources. DMOZ uses volunteers to edit categories and check the categories for accuracy. Google is based on DMOZ, using its categories and links but ranking results with its PageRank algorithm. Yahoo!'s directory was the first Yahoo! product in 1994. The problems with the three for finding academic resources is the huge size and number of categories, of which only a fraction are of academic interest. In addition, Yahoo! is the only one of the three to offer RSS feeds for new sites added, and the feeds are for broad topics, not at the level of individual categories. However, their broad coverage means that they have a lot more resources than other directories and a great depth in indexing.

***Blue Web'n***

(<http://www.kn.att.com/wired/bluewebn/index.cfm>) Former classroom teachers and librarians (dubbed Education Advocates) evaluate and identify sites that are best suited for classroom or instructional use. The featured sites are broken into grade levels with about one-half of the total sites being appropriate for college age or beyond. Users can search by broad subject areas (called Content Areas) or a sub-subject level (called Subject). There are also searches by grade level, by application type (lesson plans, tutorials, projects, references) and by Dewey Decimal Number. While this AT&T site offers a wide variety of subject areas covered, it would be of particular interest to education majors and teachers, as there are numerous classroom aids and lesson plans reviewed. Currently, the site promises 5 to 10 new resources per month and an e-mail alert feature is available.

***Marcus Zillman***

(<http://www.scholarsearchengines.com/>) Here we find the collected resources of Marcus Zillman, a prolific speaker, author, corporate consultant, and Internet expert. Zillman blogs on new resources several times a week, subsequently archiving those recommendations in one of his many "Subject Tracer" lists. It is possible to receive RSS alert feeds from his

main blog, any Subject tracer, as well as his white papers, newsletters, and podcasts. One major drawback of Zillman's framework is that, while the annotations on resources appear in Zillman's blog, they are not included in the subject tracers, which are, therefore, essentially just lists of urls. Resources highlighted include government resources, journals, books, and Web sites that stretch the gamut from the hard sciences to genealogy, elder care, gaming, tutorial sites, and business topics. The entries seem weighted toward technology-focused resources; it is a great site to find new Web apps, for example. Plan to spend an afternoon the first time you visit Zillman's site; the wealth and breadth of information offered is worth the effort.

### ***Neat New Stuff***

(<http://marylaine.com/neatnew.html>) Well-known author, speaker, and Internet librarian Marylaine Block, dubbed the "librarian without walls," selects and reviews roughly a dozen new resources each week. She identifies her focus as "free sites of substantial reference value, authoritative, browseable, searchable, and packed with information, whether educational or aimed at answering everyday questions. I'll also include one or two sites that are just fun." She discards any sites that she feels show sloppy organization, slow downloading, or complex navigation or contain software that must be downloaded in order to be used. While the sites she highlights are often noteworthy, the lack of e-mail alerts or RSS feeds and the brevity of her annotations place this resource on our brief profiles list.

### ***ibiblio: The Public's Library and Digital Archive***

(<http://www.ibiblio.org/index.php>) Ibiblio is a collaborative effort between the Schools of Information and Library Science and Journalism and Mass Communication at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Their mission was to identify resources that "further the teaching, research, or public service mission of UNC" while using technology in "innovative and unique ways." Their vision of expanding and facilitating the distribution of open-source knowledge has led to ibiblio becoming a host to one of the Internet's most active and respected software archives. Collection areas are diverse, including the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Social Sciences, Philosophy and Psychology, History and Geography, Technology and Applied Sciences, Religion, Languages, the Arts and Recreation. Annotations are extremely brief and, while RSS feeds are available for the home page, the ibiblio official blog, ibiblio staff blogs and speaker blogs, there are not feeds for many of the subject specific collections nor for the "What's New" page.

## **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

The biblioblogosphere (the universe of library- and librarian-related blogs) does provide information on many new Internet resources of interest . . . but not yet in a systematic way. Moreover, it continues to grow exponentially, making it increasingly difficult for busy librarians to remain current with even a fraction of the content. While we wouldn't recommend relying on it as a primary source for new site announcements, individual blogs may be a wonderful source of great new sites. There are at least two search engines devoted to the biblioblogosphere: **Liszen** (<http://liszen.com/>) and **Libworm** (<http://www.libworm.com/>). We encourage adventurous librarians to explore with these tools and share noteworthy sites with their colleagues.

Another interesting question for the academic library is who should keep track of new site announcements. While each subject librarian will be aware of the best portals in his or her subject area, it seems a duplication of effort for all subject librarians in an institution to individually keep track of and evaluate all the various sources of new site announcements. One of the authors of this article, Mary Axford, has been providing this service for her library by keeping track of new announcement sites for more than 15 years, beginning in the days of Gopher. She forwards sites of interest to the individual subject librarians. While the subject librarians each have their own favorite sources of information, her contribution brings a wider cross-section of resources to their attention.

## **CONCLUSION**

Directories of Internet resources abound. The variable quality of e-directories requires the prudent librarian to carefully consider and evaluate the merit of each new directory site. In this survey, we have attempted to lighten the load of the librarian by sharing our experience and findings about some of the best known e-directories today. While we concentrated on those that cover multiple topics and resources that are of interest to an academic audience owing to space constraints, there are other excellent directory resources with a public library or school media focus. A number of valuable single topic portals are also in operation. If you have comments on any of the resources described here, or suggestions of other directories of proven utility, feel free to e-mail the authors.

## Appendix A. Comparison Chart

Title	Base URL	Frequency of Updates	Email or RSS Updates	Selection Policy Published	Content Focus	Selectivity (volume of new sites)	Audience	Annotated	Date of origin	Notes
Infomine	<a href="http://infomine.ucr.edu/">http://infomine.ucr.edu/</a>	Weekly	Both	Yes	All Academic Disciplines	Heavy Volume	Academic	Yes: detailed	1994	
Intute	<a href="http://www.intute.ac.uk/">http://www.intute.ac.uk/</a>	Daily	RSS	Yes	Most Academic Disciplines	Heavy Volume	Academic	Yes	~ 2006	
Librarian's Internet Index (LII)	<a href="http://lii.org/">http://lii.org/</a>	Weekly	Both	Yes	Broad range of topics	~30 per week	General	Yes	early 1990s	
The Scout Report	<a href="http://scout.wisc.edu/Reports/Current/">http://scout.wisc.edu/Reports/Current/</a>	Weekly	Email	Yes	Broad range of topics	~10 per week	General	Yes	1994	
Docuticker	<a href="http://www.docuticker.com/">http://www.docuticker.com/</a>	Daily	RSS	Yes	Broad range of topics	Heavy Volume	General	yes (from source)	2004	
ResourceShelf	<a href="http://www.resourceshelf.com/">http://www.resourceshelf.com/</a>	Daily	RSS	No	Information Industry	Heavy Volume	Information Professionals	Yes (from source)	2001	
Academic Info	<a href="http://www.academicinfo.net/">http://www.academicinfo.net/</a>	Monthly	Neither	Yes	All Academic Disciplines	~200 – 500 sites/month	Academic and Secondary School	Yes	?	
World Wide Web Virtual Library	<a href="http://vlib.org/">http://vlib.org/</a>	Irregular	Neither	No	All Academic Disciplines	Varies	Academic	Varies	1991	

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Internet Resources Newsletter (Irm)	<a href="http://www.hw.ac.uk/libwww/irm/">http://www.hw.ac.uk/libwww/irm/</a>	Monthly	Both	No	Concentrates on science, technology, and social sciences	100 or fewer per month	Academic	Yes	1996	RSS feed available, but isn't an item-by-item feed.
Bubl	<a href="http://bubl.ac.uk/index.html">http://bubl.ac.uk/index.html</a>	Irregular	Neither	No	All Academic Disciplines	Irregular	Academic	Yes	1996	
Open Directory (DMOZ)	<a href="http://www.dmoz.org/">http://www.dmoz.org/</a>	Varies	Neither	No	Broadest range	Irregular	General	Brief	1998	
Google Directory	<a href="http://www.google.com/dirhp">http://www.google.com/dirhp</a>	Daily	Neither	No	Broadest Range	High volume	General	Brief	?	Based on DMOZ
Yahoo! Directory	<a href="http://dir.yahoo.com/">http://dir.yahoo.com/</a>	Daily	RSS	No	Broadest Range	High Volume	General	Brief	1994	
Blue Web'n	<a href="http://www.kn.att.com/wired/bluwebn/index.cfm">http://www.kn.att.com/wired/bluwebn/index.cfm</a>	Varies	Email	Yes	Grade levels from K- adult/professional	5 to 10 sites per month	Educators of all grade levels	Yes	1995	
Marcus Zillman	<a href="http://www.scholarsearchengines.com/">http://www.scholarsearchengines.com/</a>	Semiweekly	RSS	No	Miscellaneous	Moderate Volume	Academic	Blog has annotations but Subject Tracers do not	2000	
Neat New Stuff	<a href="http://marylaine.com/neatnew.html">http://marylaine.com/neatnew.html</a>	Weekly	Neither	Yes	Miscellaneous	~ 12 sites a week	General	Brief	6 Month Archive	
ibiblio	<a href="http://www.ibiblio.org/index.php">http://www.ibiblio.org/index.php</a>	Varies	Some RSS	Yes	Most Academic Disciplines	Light Volume	Academic	Brief	2000	